



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,261	03/31/2004	Bing Leung Cheung	778.056US1	7468
21186	7590	05/18/2006		EXAMINER
SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH, P.A. P.O. BOX 2938 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402				WENDELL, ANDREW
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/815,261	CHEUNG ET AL.
	Examiner Andrew Wendell	Art Unit 2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0214540).

Regarding claim 24, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. radio receiver with optimized multiple variable gain circuits teaches means for detecting interference 52 and 50 or 70 (Fig. 2); and means for adjusting 54 and 30 (Fig. 2) receiver gain 40 or 60 (Fig. 2) based on narrowband sampling 50 or 70 (Fig. 2) of the noise floor (interference).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 6, 8, 13, 17, and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0214540) in view of Haub et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0026564).

Regarding claim 1, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. radio receiver with optimized multiple variable gain circuits teaches sampling the receive band with the receiver filters 44 and 64 (Fig. 2) across substantially all of the receive band 104 and 106 (Fig. 4); measuring received power at each sample 108 (Fig. 4); and calibrating the receiver gains as a function of the minimum received power across the receive band 110 and 112 (Fig. 4). Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. fails to teach setting receiver filters to a narrow bandwidth.

Haub et al. current reduction by dynamic receiver adjustment in a communication device teaches setting receiver filters 320 and 323 (Fig. 3) to a narrow bandwidth (Section 0030 and 0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate setting receiver filters to a narrow bandwidth as taught by Haub et al. into Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. calibrating gain receiver in order to reduce interference (Section 0002 and 0003).

Regarding claim 2, it is obvious and known that in a CDMA radio that wherein the narrow bandwidth is approximately 100 KHz ("Narrowband" TRA, see attachment).

Regarding claim 3, the combination including Haub et al. teaches that is possible and obvious that wherein the number of samples per receiver filter can be set between approximately 5 and 10 across a receive band of approximately 25 MHz (Section 0030 and 0047).

Regarding claim 6, the combination including Haub et al. teaches wherein the receivers are CDMA channel receivers (Section 0002 and 0030).

Regarding claim 8, the combination including Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches wherein there are three CDMA (multiple channels) receivers (Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 13, the combination including Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches two additional radio modules (multiple channels), each corresponding to a different CDMA sector (multiple channels, Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 17, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches merging the receiver to significantly cover the bandwidth of a channel (Section 0023); and moving the merged receiver filters to selected channels to identify whether interference is narrowband or wideband 104 and 106 (Fig. 4); and increasing the receiver attenuation 40 and 60 (Fig. 2) to protect the receiver from operating in the non-linear region and prevent an ADC 48 and 68 [Fig. 2, also it can be read on in Fig. 1 there has to be some sort of D/A converter for it to go into the Digital Demodulator 20 (Fig. 1) and then the signal later on gets converted back to analog 26 (Fig. 1)] from saturation when a strong interfering signal is present (Fig. 4). Dockemeyer, Jr. et al fail to teach setting a bandwidth for the filters.

Haub et al. teaches setting a bandwidth for multiple receiver filters 320 and 323 (Fig. 3) to a portion of a channel bandwidth that is a function of the number of such receiver filters (Section 0030 and 0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate setting a bandwidth for the filters as taught by Haub et al. into Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. calibrating gain receiver in order to reduce interference (Section 0002 and 0003).

Regarding claim 20, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches measuring received power through each filter at the selected channels (Section 0023).

Regarding claim 21, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches wherein the interference is identified as narrowband if the difference of the received power across all filters is substantially large at a selected channel (Sections 0015-0018 and 0023).

Regarding claim 22, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches wherein the interference is identified as wideband if the difference of received power across all filters is small at a selected channel (Sections 0015-0018 and 0023).

Regarding claim 23, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. teaches means for merging the receiver to significantly cover the bandwidth of a channel (Section 0023); and moving the merged receiver filters to selected channels to identify whether interference is narrowband or wideband 104 and 106 (Fig. 4). Dockemeyer, Jr. et al fail to teach setting a bandwidth for the filters.

Haub et al. teaches means for setting a bandwidth for multiple receiver filters 320 and 323 (Fig. 3) to a portion of a channel bandwidth that is a function of the number of such receiver filters (Section 0030 and 0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate setting a bandwidth for the filters as taught by Haub et al. into Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. calibrating gain receiver in order to reduce interference (Section 0002 and 0003).

3. Claims 4, 5, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0214540) and Haub et al. (US Pat

Appl# 2005/0026564) and in further view of Vepsalainen et al (US Pat Appl# 2004/0176055).

Regarding claim 4, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. in view of Haub et al. teaches the limitations in claim 1. Both Haub et al. and Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. fails to teach about settling time for the samples.

Vepsalainen et al. method for compensating DC level in an adaptive radio receiver teaches waiting at each sample for the received power to settle 50 (Fig. 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate settling time for the samples as taught by Vepsalainen et al. into setting receiver filters to a narrow bandwidth as taught by Haub et al. into Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. calibrating gain receiver in order to improve DC offset (Section 0002 and 0003).

Regarding claim 5, Vepsalainen et al. teaches wherein the wait is approximately three seconds or any amount of time 50 (Fig. 5).

Regarding claim 18, Vepsalainen et al. teaches wherein three received filters 20 and 22 (Fig. 2B) are used, and each could cover approximately 1/3rd of the bandwidth of the channel.

4. Claims 7 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. (US Pat Appl# 2004/0214540) in view of Haub et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0026564) and in further view of Usui et al. (US Pat# 5,818,827).

Regarding claim 7, Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. in view of Haub et al. teaches the limitations in claim 6. Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. and Haub et al. fail to teach about a CDMA channel being 1.23 wide.

Usui et al. radio communication device teaches wherein the CDMA channel is approximately 1.23 MHz wide (Col. 6 lines 55-58), and it is known and obvious that the narrow bandwidth is approximately 100 KHz ("Narrowband" TRA, see attachment).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a CDMA channel being 1.23 wide as taught by Usui et al. into setting receiver filters to a narrow bandwidth as taught by Haub et al. into Dockemeyer, Jr. et al. calibrating gain receiver in order to allow a frequency band to be effectively utilized (Col. 1 lines 65-67).

Regarding claim 19, the combination including Usui et al. teaches wherein the CDMA channel is approximately 1.23 MHz wide (Col. 6 lines 55-58), and it is known and obvious that the narrow bandwidth is approximately 100 KHz ("Narrowband" TRA, see attachment).

5. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haub et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0026564).

Regarding claim 9, Haub et al. current reduction by dynamic receiver adjustment in a communication device teaches a receiver 302 (Fig. 3); an adjustable receiver filter 320 or 323 (Fig. 3); a power detector 308 (Fig. 3); and a micro-controller 308 (Fig. 3) across a receive band and adjusts a gain of the receiver as a function of power detected

(Section 0035 and 0036). Haub et al. fails to teach clearly about a micro-controller that adjusts the receiver filter to sample a narrow bandwidth.

However, it would have been obvious that the micro-controller 308 (Fig. 3) adjusts the receiver filter to sample a narrow bandwidth because there is implied of some sort of narrowband filtering is done because the receiver handles both wideband and narrowband communications and the filters can be adjusted (Section 0030 and 0047).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a micro-controller that adjusts the receiver filter to sample a narrow bandwidth into Haub et al. receiver in order to reduce interference signals and power consumption (Section 0002 and 0003).

Regarding claim 10, Haub et al. teaches wherein the gain is adjusted based on minimum power detected over the samples (Section 0016).

Regarding claim 11, it is obvious and known that in a CDMA radio that wherein the narrow bandwidth is approximately 100 KHz (See claim 2).

Regarding claim 12, teaches wherein the receiver is a receiver for a CDMA channel (Section 0002 and 0030).

6. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haub et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0026564) in view of Lindell et al. (US Pat# 6,978,125).

Regarding claim 14, Haub et al. current reduction by dynamic receiver adjustment in a communication device teaches the limitations in claim 9. Haub et al. fails to teach a low noise amplifier and an adjustable attenuator.

Lindell et al. apparatus for tuning pre-selection filters in radio receivers teaches a low noise amplifier 1805 (Fig. 18) and an adjustable attenuator 1837 (Fig. 18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to a low noise amplifier and an adjustable attenuator as taught by Lindell et al. into Haub et al. adjustable receiver in order to improve noise performance (Col. 3 line 43-Col. 4 line 3).

7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haub et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0026564) in view of Lindell et al. (US Pat# 6,978,125) as applied to claims 9 and 14 above, and further in view of Cho (US Pat Appl# 2003/0073423).

Regarding claim 15, Haub et al. in view of Lindell et al. teaches the limitations in claims 9 and 14. Both Lindell et al. and Haub et al. fail to teach means for selectively bypassing or enabling the low noise amplifier.

Cho receiver of mobile communication teaches means for selectively 300 (Fig. 3) bypassing or enabling the low noise amplifier 103 (Fig. 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to selectively bypassing or enabling the low noise amplifier as taught by Cho into a low noise amplifier and an adjustable attenuator as taught by Lindell et al. into Haub et al. adjustable receiver in order to increase linearity (Section 0008).

8. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haub et al. (US Pat Appl# 2005/0026564) in view of Seo (US Pat# 6,738,367).

Regarding claim 16, Haub et al. current reduction by dynamic receiver adjustment in a communication device teaches the limitations in claim 9. Haub et al. fails to teach a pair of antennas coupled to a duplexer.

Seo's apparatus for receiving signals for cellular radio telecommunication system teaches a duplexer 210 (Fig. 2) coupled to a pair of antennas 202 and 204 (Fig. 2) for implementing receive diversity.

Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to a pair of antennas coupled to a duplexer as taught by Seo into Haub et al. adjustable receiver in order to handle more frequency channels (Col. 2 lines 21-25).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's Arguments	Examiner's Response
Regarding claim 24, "There was no combination of filters to detect interference, nor any sweeping or sampling by a narrowband filter as claimed."	Filters 44, 48, 64, and 68 (Fig. 2) are used to detect interference. There is narrowband filter sampling in steps 106 and 108 (Fig. 4). It reads the power in step 106 and samples the readings in step 108.
Regarding claim 1, "There is no concept of sampling across all of the	There is sampling done with the narrow bandwidth filters in step 108 (Fig. 4). It

receive band with narrow bandwidth filters as claimed."	is taking measurements from the readings which is sampling the detected power readings.
Regarding claim 1, "No discussion of setting receiver filters to a narrow bandwidth was found. "	In section 0047 of Haub et al. teaches the filters to have dynamic range which can filter a narrow bandwidth. See section 0036 as well.
Regarding claim 2, "Further, there is no suggestion for combining this newly cited reference with the other references."	The TRA reference was used to support the fact that it would be obvious in a CDMA system which is used in Haub et al. receiver that narrowband bandwidth can be at 100KHz or less.
Regarding claim 3, "...and appear to have nothing to do with sampling, much less suggesting the number of samples across a receive band."	Again in section 0046 of Haub et al. teaches the filter to have dynamic range which could read on the limitations depending on how you want to set up Haub et al. receiver.
Regarding claim 17, "element was not addressed in the rejection and applicant's review of the art does not reveal its presence."	Examiner apologizes for missing part of the limitations of the claim and is address in claim 17 above.

Regarding claim 9, "Thus, the Office Action does not even assert that the allegedly inherent characteristic is necessary, let alone provide a basis in fact and/or technical reasoning."	Examiner feels that the allegedly inherent characteristic is provided with a technical reasoning. Since the narrowband detected power is read in step 106 (Fig. 2), then it is sampled and measured in step 108 (Fig. 2) and then can be adjusted it is obvious that the micro-controller can adjust the narrow bandwidth.
--	--

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

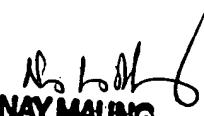
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Wendell whose telephone number is 571-272-0557. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on 571-272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Andrew Wendell
Examiner
Art Unit 2618

5/8/2006


NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER